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### BANK OF MINNESOTA FAILS. IIS DEPOSIIS DECREASED AND COLLECTIONS WERE BAD.

The Depositors Will Not Lose, and It Is Said Arrangements May Be Made to Go On-A Smaller Bank Goes Down in the Crash-A Bun on Two Banks in Chicago

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 22.-State Bank Examiner Kenyon to-day took possession of the Bank of Mippesota, and as a result of the closing of this bank the Union Stock Yards Bank also closed. The Bank of Minnesota was the oldest bank in St. Paul. It was established by Dawson & Co.

The other bank cleared through the Bank of Minnesota, and its closing followed as a matter of course. It was announced at the Bank of Minnesota this afternoon that depositors would not lose, and that arrangements would probably be made to carry on the bank's business. This may be done through the efforts of the

stockholders, all of whom are wealthy men, and who are reported as willing to advance the funds necessary to put the institution on a sound

The failure was caused by the bank's inability to make collections on which it had depended to meet obligations due at this time. The average deposits of the Union Stock Yards. Bank of South St. Paul are \$95,000, the capital \$25,000, and the average loans and discounts The officers of the two suspended banks are

Bank of Minnesota-President, William Dawson; Vice-President, Robert A. Smith; Cashler,

William Dawson, Jr.; Assistant Cashier, Robert Miller; Directors, William Dawson, Thomas Grace, R. A. Smith, A. B. Stickney, A. Oppenheim, P. Siems, E. W. Peet, Arnold Kailman, P. J. Bowlin, C. W. Copley, William Dawson, Jr., P. S. Harris.

Union Stock Yards Bank-President, William Dawson; Vice-President, William Dawson, Jr.; Cashier, J. J. Flansgan. The Bank of Minnesota, in common with all

the other banks in the city, had a share of the deposits of State funds, and at the time of the last statement had between \$70,000 and \$80,000 of State money on deposit.

It was also the depository of the county, and until recently was the main bank through which city business was transacted. R. A. Smith, present Postmaster, and until last spring Mayor of St. Paul, was for years Vice-Presi-dent of the bank. William Dawson, Sr., was President, and William Dawson, Jr., was cashier.

President, and William Dawson, Jr., was casher.

The Dawsons ranked high among financiers. William Dawson, Jr., was one of the owners of the St. Paul Globe, in which he become interested eighteen months ago. The closing of the bank was as great a surprise to the officers as it was to the general public.

Assistant Cashier Robert L. Miller gave a brief statement as follows:

"We had a large retail trade," said he, "which has suffered materially from the hard times for the past three years, during which time our individual deposits have decreased from \$1,500,000 to \$700,000. Then, in addition to this, there was inability to collect large bills receivable or notes, and the general depression in money and business all few words."

Hank Examiner Kenyon was early on the

few words."

Bank Examiner Kenyon was early on the scene and took charge of the bank's affairs. He would not give out any statements; in fact, was not in a position to do so, inasmuch as he had not completed his examination. He said, however, that the case will go into court tomorrow, when an application will be made for the appointment of a receiver.

According to the last report of the Bank of Minnesota, the deposits on demand certificates amounted to \$865,000. There was due to other banks the sum of \$235,000, but there were also resources due from other banks amounting to \$319,400.

The State of Minnesota carried a deposit with the bank at the time of its suspension amounting to \$104,000, but this sum is mostly secured by gilt-edged bonds.

The corresponding banks in the country shows on the last report number forty-five, and many of these are small banks in the country towns, whose fate may depend upon the final resumption of the Hank of Minnesota.

The Union Stock Yards Bank was merely a branch of the Bank of Minnesota.

The Chase and the Mechanics' National banks were the New York correspondents of the Bank of Minnesota. It was learned that the stock of the Bank of Minnesota was quoted at 120 only three weeks ago, and that not even some of the

three weeks ago, and that not even some of the directors were aware that there was any trouble. President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase said:

"The Bank of Minnesota kept only a small account with us. It had asked us for no advances. We know nothing of its condition excepting that its business has seemed to be falling off for some time. The suspension of the hank, in my estimation, is due to dry rot and slow ions, including loans on real estate."

Cashier G. W. Garthfof the Mechanics' said:
"The Bank of Minnesota has had an account with us for a great many years, and we have looked upon President Dawson as one of the wealthlest men in the State of Minnesota. We have received direct notice from M. D. Kenyon, Superintendent of Banks for Minnesota, that he is in possession of the assets of the bank, pending the appointment of a receiver. We have heard that the Dawsons have obtained large real estate loans, but the bank was never a heavy borrower, as the Dawsons always have taken care of its affaire."

President Ansel Oppenheim of the Chicago and Great Western Railway 'Company and a director in the Bank of Minnesota was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He is to sail for Europe this morning. Mr. Oppenheim said that he was greatly surprised when he received word from St. Paul announcing the suspension of the bank.

He telegraphed that he would forego his European trip if he could be of any assistance.

of the bank.

He telegraphed that he would forego his European trip if he could be of any assistance in straightening out the bank's affairs; but word came back from St. Paul that those on the backers would do all that could be done for the scene would do all that could be done for the bank under the circumstances.

The Bank of Minnesota was practically an in-dividual institution, having been organized to succeed the private banking and real estate business of its President.

During the last few years its business has gradually been drifting away from it, and according to bankers in this city who are familiar with its affairs it could have been

wanni up to advantage a year ago. As it is, it is believed that the depositors will be paid in full.

## BAVINGS BANK RUN IN CHICAGO. Money Given to Depositors and the Bank Fatture Excitement Ends.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22 .- A heavy run began on the Hilnois Trust and Savings Bank in the Rookery building as soon as the doors were open r business this morning. There is no direct business association between the failed Na tional Bank of Illinois and the Illinois Trust Company. During the excitement vesterday there was only a small increase of withdraw als from the Ill.nois Trust and Savings Bank. The bank anticipated a run to-day, and there was such a heavy reserve fund of idle money in the vaules that President John J. Mitchell has no misgivings as to the ability of his bank to pay out a few millions if necessary. There ere four lines of men and women in the bank opposite the savings paying telier and the clerks who enter up the savings interest, The bank does the largest trust and savings business in the city, and has a capital and surplus of \$4,000,000. It is now building a \$300,000 building for its own exclusive u next to the Rookery, on the site of the old Grand Pacific Hotel.

The line of money-seeking depositors inside the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank kent up all day. The rumor that the bank had failed gained wide circulation without the slightest cause. As soon as many believers in the story satisfied themselves that the big bank was doing business with open doors they went away, leaving their money on deposit in most cases. It was reported that i'. D. Armour had tendered the bank the immediate use of \$2,000,-800 cash if needed, to pay depositors.

There was a steady stream of creditors at the National Bank of Illinois, sending in their pass books and other evidences of claims. As soon as their accounts are balanced and claims adjusted the first dividend will be paid. Creditors were notified that they would receive no tice through the mail when the first payment

Shortly after 11 o'clock a crowd of deposit-ors gathered at the Hibernian Banking Asso-cough or cold.—Add.

clation in the Ashland block, corner of Clark and Randolph streets, to withdraw their say ings. This bank is regarded as one of the strongest in the city, having withstood every panic. For this reason it is one of the largest

depositories for savings in the city. President Clark, in an Interview, said that the savings bank would take advantage of the law by which demands for 350 or more must be accom-

bank would take advantage of the law by which demands for \$50 or more must be accompanied with a thirty days' notice. Demands of less than \$50 were paid on sight. Mr. Clark said that the bank had 57 per cent. of its reserve funds on hand, and could stand a run of two months if necessary.

In a sworn statement of the condition of the Hibernian Banking Association before the commencement of business yesterday the following sigures are given by Hamilton B. Fox, the cashier: Savings deposits, \$3,380,075; individual deposits, \$83,1,110; undivided profits, \$358,020; paid-in capital, \$222,000; total-in capital-in capital

ed William Hill to take charge of the concern. According to the statement made by the attorners, the firm's assets are \$300,000, with liabilities of \$250,000. The concern was a bray debtor of the National Bank of Hilmols, and it is said owed the Institution over \$200,000. The contractors have offices in the Security bailding, and are largely interested in the work of the drainage canal.

The Comptroller of the Currency called for statements from the National banks yesterday showing their condition at the close of bestness on Dec. 17. Fourteen of the banks in Chicago had completed their statements last fight. These included nearly all the large banks.

The showing made by them is an exceedingly satisfactory one, and makes a good comparison with the last statement called for by the Comptroller, showing the condition Oct. 6. The fourteen banks show total leans of \$63,339,223, as compared with \$63,603,003 on Oct. 6, a loss in leans of \$52,470. The total denosits are \$94,391,432, as compared with \$83,258,288, again of \$11,131,244. The cash resources amount to \$47,805,689, as compared with \$7,7701,303 on Oct. 6, a gain of \$10,134,580 since the Last statement. The legal requirement in reserve is \$23,507,803, while there is held \$47,806,089, or more than 50 percent. There is held in excess of the legal requirement \$24,282,220, Washington, Dec. 22.—Mr. McKeon, the temporary receiver of the National dank of Illinois, telegraphed Comptroller Eckels to-day that public funds held in the bank were needed, and suspension of their payment might cause embarrassment. Mr. Eckels answered Mr. McKeon; to issue to them at once a certificate for such amount of their deposits as examination of the books of the bank makes it clearly appear is

"You may in ake arrangements with depositors to issue to them at once a certificate for such amount of their deposits as examination of the books of the bank makes it clearly appear is due them. This will enable them to avail themselves of the offer of the Clearing House to advance 75 per cent. and prevent any embarrassment in meeting public expenditures."

PHOLADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—A writ of foreign attachment was issued resterlay from the Common Pleas Court on application of A. T. Freediey as counsel for the Philadelphia National Bank against the National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, Ill., with the Independence National Bank of Philadelphia as garnishee. The amount of ball was fixed at \$124,000. R. C. Dale, as coun el for Drexel & Co., and others, also caused a writ of foreign attachment to be issued against the National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, Ill., with ball at \$13,491.75.

President J. J. Mitchell of the Illinois Trust President J. J. Mitchell of the lillinois Trust and Savings Bank telegraphed his correspondents in this city yesterday that his institution had decided to exercise its privilege under the sixty days' clause regarding its asvings bank depositors solely to set an example for smaller institutions, that all might pursue the same policy, with the view of preventing their depositors from sacrificing the interest that will be credited to their accounts on Jan. 1. As the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank is the largest savings institution in Chicago and has in its yaults more institution in Chicago and has in its vaults more than sufficient cash to pay off all of its savings bank depositors, it could obviously take the lead in the direction indicated without arousing suspicious as to the disinterestedness of its motives.

President Mitchell's despatch to his correspondents here also contained the information

its present financial troubles, and he says that as soon as the situation becomes quieter the sixty days' notice will be windrawn. It may be added that, in addition to the large amount of cash that the Illinois Trust and Sayings Bank has in its vaults, it has large balances in other cities which it has not drawn upon.

The shipments of currency to Chicago yesterday were small, and it is significant that a number of telegraphic orders or requests for currency received early in the day were countermanded before the close of businesss,

# Pore Cabin Cut by a Hawser and a Guard

A collision in the middle of the East River beween the Wall street ferryboat Columbia and coal barge last evening terrified 500 people on the passenger boat. The crash splintered the were injured by flying glass.

The ferry boat left the Wall street slip at 5:10. having on board a large number of down-town people returning to Brooklyn from business, About half way across the river a tug coming down stream with a big steamer in tow whistled twice, as a signal that she would pass to the left or in front of the Columbia. The ferryboat slowed up and the tug a d steamer passed, The Columbia started forward again, when suddenly a cry of alarm arose. Only a few feet in front of the ferryboat, the black line of a three-inch hawser loomed up in the darkness, stretched from the stern of the recoding steamer to two heavy barges, loaded with coal, which were bearing down on the Columbia.

The barges at this time were almost upon the ferry boat, and a crash was inevitable. The crowd of passengers on the front of the Columbia pressed back into the cabins in terror. Those inside apprised of the danger, crowded to the rear of the boat. Women screaned, there was a commotion ameny the horses, and men began to should to the crowd to keep cool. The pilot and deck hands cried to the barge crew to throw off the hawser, but their warning was either not heard or the crew too much excited to understand. In a moment the heavy lawser was run across the front of the ferry-boat, a few feet overheard. It struck the end of the men's cabin and tore away the support before it anapped in two. ferryboat, and a crash was inevitable. The

the men's cabin and tore away the support before it snapped in two.

At the same instant one of the two barges crashed into the side of the ferryboat, striking the guard. If the blow had been received above the guard or below a disaster night have occurred. As it was there was a great fright, and the excitement did not subside until it was seen that the columbia was in no danger of sinking. The force of the blow swing her half way around. The plied had reversed her engines when the crash was imminent.

The barges carried lights aloft. The Columbia proceeded on her way. She will be repaired to day. The names of the other vessels could not be seen owing to the darkness.

## M'KINLEY LEAVES CHICAGO

#### Blockade in the Street When He Drove Down Town to a Store.

CHICAGO, Dec. 122. - Major McKinley left Chicago at 11:30 c'clock to-night in a special car attached to the regular l'ennsylvania train. The train is due in Canton at 1:35 on Wednesday afternoon.

Major McKinley was accompanied by his wife, Miss Sara Duncan, a niece, and Capt. H. O. Heistand. Before his departure Major Me-Kinley said that the visit to Chicago had been of

Kinley said that the visit to Chicago has benefit to himself and Mrs. McKinley. He also said that he expected few callers at Canton during the holidays.

The atternoon Major McKinley drove with his wife and Capt and Mrs. McWilliams to one of the large stores. A member of the party went into the building to make a purchase, and the contract of the party went into the building to make a purchase, and the contract of the party went into the building to make a purchase, and the contract of the party of the part in less than three minutes employees and cus-tomers came streaming forth to see the Presi-dent-elect. The street was blooked, and it was a quarter of an hour before traffic was resumed.

War of Extermination Declared!

## MORGAN ANALYZES OLNEY.

THE PRESIDENT MUST EXECUTE THE LAWS, HE SAYS.

Estdences of the Supremacy of Congress Over the Ecccutive in Foreign Affairs Secretary Olney's Position is Described as Irdecorous and Preposterous.

WASSINGTON, Dec. 22. - Senator Morgan, when asked to-lay to give his opinion of the allexed action of Secretary Olney in notifying the Spanish Government through Minister De Lome that this Administration would take no steps looking to the recognition of Cuba, no matter what Congress may do, said: "That is an extremely serious matter which I do not wish to discuss." Regarding the general question of the power of Congress to act independently of the Executive in the recognition of a foreign Government, Mr. Morgan wrote out the following statement for THE SUN:

"The President's powers and functions it all liplomatic intercourse, whether in the negotiation of treaties, or the appointment of Consuls, Ministers, or Ambassadors to office, are incomplete until another power, designated in the Constitution, the Senate, has assented to his acion. His other powers in relation to foreign intercourse are inferred from the powers thus enumerated, except the power to receive Am-bassadors and other public Ministers. This power is auxiliary (and Ministerial). It is not a power to create an Ambassador or other public linister, or to destroy the Government that creates them, or to create the Government by his act that creates them. He can suspend a Minister, or send him out of the country, but in doing so, he recognizes the Government that has accredited such Minister as his creator. In all these duties the President must execute the laws. He cannot create or repeal them. In all these powers, except that of receiving Ambassadors and other public Ministers, his functions are only preiminary, and, in that function, he only identifles the person, passes on his credntials, and declares his fitness for the place in the opinion of this Government

If there is no recognized Government from which he is accredited, his act is only a polite expression of the President's good will. Such a recognition alone would not give to the Sureme Court original jurisdiction, under our statutes, of suits by such persons. They must have a lawfully recognized Government behind them, from a nation that exists in the family of nations. Our President cannot create or destroy such a Government by any executive or other act without the assistance of Congress.

To a Star reporter who asked him how he regarded Secretary Olney's statement that Congress could not force the Administration to recognize the independence of Cuba, Mr. Morgan

"I agree with the statement made by Mr. "I agree with the statement made by Mr. Sherman that there is no possibility of Mr. Olney's being correct in that attitude. The subject addresses itself to my mind in this way:

"This is a land of laws and not a land of prerogatives, and everybody from the highest to the lowest is obliged to obey the law. The highest fourtionary is obliged to abide by his eath, and the pecole are obliged, by their responsibility in a criminal sense, to obey the law. So the law rules the country entirely, and is the only bond of union of society and government in this regulile. The Constitution provides the manner in which a law should be enacted. If a bill is passed by a majority of a quorom of both Houses of Concress and signed by the President, it is a law; if the President fails to sign it and withholds his signature for tendays, it becomes a law under the Constitution: if the President has objections to it and returns the bill to Con-

a law under the Constitution; if the President has objections to it and returns the bill to Congress with a statement of his objections and it is passed by a majority of two-thirds in both Houses, it becomes a law and is recorded as such in the archives of the State Department.

"That law commands the obedience of overy person until it has been set aside by decree of the Supreme Court upon the ground that it is unconstitutional. In matters that relate to the attitude of the United States toward any foreign power the Supreme Court has always followed and will always follow the action of the political department of the tiovernment. It has done so in sanctioning the repeal by Congress of treaties that have been proclaimed by the President, after ratification by a majority of two-thirds of the Senate, showing the supremacy of the power of Congress over the Fready-making power, over the Executive, over the Senate, and over the Supreme Court in all matters that relate to foreign of the senate in all over the Supreme Court in all matters that relate to

of Congress over the treaty-making power, over the Executive, over the Senate, and over the Supreme Court in all matters that relate to foreign affairs.

"In considering a question of that kind the Supreme Court is bound by the record of the action of Congress as it is found in the State Department or elsewhere. It finds in that record a statement that a bill or resolution has been enacted into law according to the forms and requirements of the Constitution; it finds that it relates to the attitude of this Government toward some foreign power, and it must declare upon that record that the action by Congress is the action of the Political department of the Government of the United States, and it has always properly construed that it is its duty to follow that action. The cases on this point are numerous and entirely conclusive.

"So I cannot understand how the President

this point are numerous and entirely conclusive.

"So I cannot understand how the President of the United States can assert his right under his Executive powers, within the meaning of the Constitution, to utilify a law that the Supreme Court would be bound by, and I think he would find himself in a very lonely situation of innocuous desuctude if he should ever imagine that it was his duty to make the effort. It is not necessary, perhaps, to characterize this position of the Secretary of State as being prepouterous or the result of overcoinfidence in his individual opinion. I think it is extremely indecorous, and it would be dangerous if it were not preposterous."

The Secretary of State is not content to hold his peace while his position is assailed. He has not been slow to refer to the views of Senator Morgan.

Last February the concurrent resolution ex-

Morgan.

Last February the concurrent resolution expressing the sympathy of Congress with the insurgents, and orging the President to use his good offices with Spain to bring about a termination of the struggle on the island, was under discussion in the Senate.

nation of the struggle on the Island, was under discussion in the senate.

Secretary Olney says the Senator from Alabama at that time agreed with the present contention of the Executive. In proof of his assertion Mr. Olney directs attention to the following extract from Mr. Morgan's speech, as reported in the Longressional Record of Feb. 25 last.

"If the Senator from Delaware will allow me, I again distinctly admit and assert that the President of the United States has the exclusive right to recognize the independence of a foreign country, because that affects our people not stall, but in the case of Hawaii we already had representatives to that Government and had recognized the independence of that Government many years ago.

"That recognition was a mere change in regard to the personnel of the Government and in the form of it, as in the case of the recognition of Spain as a republic and of France as a republic, which recognitions were communicated by cablegram direct from the President without the interference of Congress at all, and the recognition of Brazil, when we concurred with the Fresident of the United States in the recognition of the independence of that power."

## VOTE TO REMOVE THE RESERVOIR.

for the City Library. Some of the Tammany Aldermen started out esterday to instruct the President whom to appoint Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Ownership of Gas Plants in place of District Attorney Olcott. They couldn't agree and President Jero oman appointed Alderman Hall (Rep.) Chairman of the committee, and Alderman Ware (Rep.) a member in place of Mr. Olcott. This leaves the committee four to three Republican.

The Law Committee reported favorably on a resolution introduced some time ago recommending the removal of the reservoir from Bryant Park, putting the entire park under the control of the Park Commissioners. Adderman Hail explained that the Board of Fire Underwriters had withdrawn its opposition to the removal of the reservoir since the new water mains were laid in Fifth avenue, and the resolution was passed. It is proposed to remove the reservoir to make room for the new City Library. Several property owners sent a pelition to the board asking that the Metropolitan Traction Company becompelled to run its cars regularly on the Thirty-fourth street cross-town road west of Broadway. The pelition stated that sent the recent showstorm the street-car service had been irregular. The Railroad Committee will look into the matter.

Before the board adjourned District Attorney Olcott appeared, and the privileges of the Board were given to him. In his speech of thanks Mr. Olcott said he was sorry to leave the board and glad to be District Attorney. He also complimented the Aldermen on their integrity and expectly for intelligent work. resolution introduced some time ago recom-

# A Terrible Reverse in the Philippines

They Try to Dislodge the Insurgents at Cavite and Vielo and Many Are Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.-Private advices from Manila, Philippine Islands, reached here to-day, and are verified by an account that appears in the Hong Kong Press, received here on the Belgic this morning.

The news contained in the communication deals with the attack by the Spanish on the Noveleta isthmus and the attempt of the Spanish to dislodge the insurgents in Cavite and Viejo. At the end of the campaign, which lasted

until the 14th of November, the Spanish authorities sent out despatches reporting that the attack had been successful, and that the insurgent loss was very heavy. The Spanish claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that

the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The insurgents held Noveleta against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses. The Spanish forces under Gen. Ries were divided into two brigades of 7,000 men each, supported by the Spanish gunboats in the bay.

The insurgents numbered about 12,000, a somewhat smaller force than the Spanish com-

manded, but they were strongly intrenched in Cavite and Noveleta.

At the head of the Noveleta peninsula the ground was honeycombed with rifle pits, and the town defended from assault by earthworks planted with rapid-fire cannon and several

pieces of heavy artillery. Rios attacked the first line of redoubts at Noveleta and the insurgents fell back to the main line of defence, a mile in the rear of the picket line. The Spanish had their plans well arranged.

They placed the cruiser Castilla close inshere and with her guns covered the attack of the royal troops. The cruiser's shells reached the outside defences of the insurgents, but had little effect on the defences of the city.

The fight began at 9 o'clock on Sunday, Nov.

, and by 1 P. M. the insurgents' outer works had been evacuated.

Then a general attack followed, Rios throwing the main body of his first brigade against the insurgent intrenchments. The gunboats opened fire on the enemy, but owing to bad gunnery failed to cause any damage to the defences. The Cardela, the closest to Cavite, was fully six miles from the town, and all of her shelis

fell short, owing to the extreme elevation given to the ship's cannon. When Rios's men reached the insurgents' works a terrific fire was opened on them. They marched forward resolutely until the rifle pits began to beich forth fire, mowing down the front ranks. The column faltered, then re-

treated slowly under heavy fire. The Spanish troops were in the open and subjected to the full effect of the fire. Had the insurgent gunnery been good, Rios would have been slaughtered.

On the morning of the 9th the Spanish were back in their camp again, and had repaired the remmants of the first brigade. The second brigade bad suffered very little.

The steamer Isabel I and a small transport

were used to fetch the wounded to port from the peninsula. At least 500 wounded were brought from the battlefield.
On Wednesday, Nov. 11, Rice prepared and

headed a second attack on Noveleta. He threw his entire army against the redoubts and was routed with heavy loss in the first attack. The gunboats falled to aid the troops to any extent, their shot failing short.

The Spanish did not attempt to renew the

attack, but waited till the morning of the 14th, when a weak effort was made to flank the insurgents, the failure of which ended the fighting for the time being.

## RIOT IN SPAIN.

Gendarmes Kill Seven Men in a Crowd

upon their second refusal the gendarmes fired upon them, killing seven of them. The others then fled precipitately, but the gendarmes pur-sued and captured several of them.

A search was made of the lodgings of the prisoners, and a number of dynamite bombs were found. The police are at a loss to decide whether the assembling of the men was for the purpose of making a demonstration of sympa thy for the Anarchists sentenced on Saturday at Harcelona or whether it was a manifestation of republicanism. The finding of the bombs tends

## PARDONING ARMENIANS.

#### The Soltan Amnestics 2,000 Prisoners and Commutes Ninety Death Sentences.

Loxpox, Dec. 22,-A despatch from Constant tinople to the Central News says that the Sultan has issued a decree granting amnesty to 2,000 Armenians who had been convicted either of rimes against the Government or against per sous or property, or who were awaiting trial on such charges. In addition his Majesty commutes the death sentences passed on ninety Armenians to imprisonment in a fortress, and promises that these prisoners may have their liberty if they behave themselves for three nonths.

This clemency is due to the intervention of Mgr. Ormanian, the new Armenian patriarch who recently requested the Sultan to show mercy to the many Armenian prisoners. The Sultan then consented to grant a general amiesty on condition that the Patriarchal Mixed Council guarantees the future good behavior of the Armenians affected by his act of clem ency.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 22.-All reports do no concur in attributing the amnesty to the action of Mgr. Ormanian. In some quarters it is attributed to diplomatic pressure that was brought to bear upon the Sultan

BERLIN, Dec. 22.-The Lottel Anzeiger says it learns that Mgr. Ormanian, the Armeplan Patriarch, intends to resign because he is unwilling to sign, as the Porte demands, a petition for the granting of amnesty to the Armenians, and then to guarantee the behavior of those affected.

The Porte also demands that he shall not communicate with the diplomats in Constanti-nople, shall not accept advice or take orders from any one except the Porte, and shall declare that the Turks are blameless for the re-

The paper adds that the granting of amnesty to upward of 2,000 convicted and imprisoned Armenians has created a good impression. Two of those who were condemned to death who will profit by the amnesty are Armenian Bishops, but they will be interned in the Armenian mon-

#### POISONED BY HEADCHEESE. Twenty-five Cavalrymen Made Sick a

West Point. WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 22.-Twenty-five men of the cavalry detachment stationed here are sick, having been poisoned by eating canned headcheese at supper last evening. At about midnight the men were selzed with terrible cramps, and they have suffered along ever since. The entire medical force of the post is in attendance. Four of the cases are regarded as serious.

Prince Khevent ulter of Austria called yesterday on Police Commissioner Grant, whom he met when the latter was Minister to Austria. After showing the Prince over Police Head-quarters, Col. Grant took him to see the Mayor, but Mr. Strong was too busy to receive them.

# THE SPANIARDS BADLY WHIPPED. CRASH ON THE MEADOWS.

WO MEN KILLED OUTKIGHT AND ONE WOMAN INJURED.

A Passenger Train Strikes Three doists That Had Been Jarred from a Freight Car on the Other Truck by a Previous Accident and the Engine to Overturned The engine of the local passenger train, eaving Jersey City at 7:14 P. M. on the Erie

Railroad for Waldwick, was wrecked at 7:30 'clock last night near Fish Creek, two and a haif miles east of Rutherford.

John W. Bogart, the engineer, and U. T. Hal lick, the fireman, were killed. The passengers were badly shaken up, but only one of them, Miss Vanderhoven of Paterson, was injured.

She was cut about the head, but was not dan The train left Jersey City on time, with a com bination car and two coaches well filled with passengers. It made its time, and at 716 o'clock was near the east end of the bridge over Fish

Here it met a freight train of lumber cars coming east to Jersey City at good speed. Near the middle of the freight train was an open car loaded with heavy joist. Just before the passenger train's engine me

that of the freight train, the brake beam on this car dropped to the track directly in front of the The wheels of the truck striking it slewed it

round and pushed it between the rails, the

wheels not leaving the track. The car was joited heavily when the wheels struck the brake beam, however, and three pieces of joist, each about ten feet long, were thrown from the pile of lumber on it across the tracks on which the passenger train was coming

The accident did not delay the freight a mo ment, and hardly caused it to slacken its speed The passenger train, running on the next track reached the joist that had been thrown to the ground before the last car of the freight train had passed them.

When the engine reached the first one it tossed it aside and with a joitran onto the next. Striking this, the engine left the tracks, turning away from the freight train. It rolled half way over, and partly down the ditch, where it lay on the bank.

When the three joist were brown from the

When the three joist were thrown from the When the three joist were thrown from the lumber car several others were disledged, and they projected toward the other tracks. As the cars ran on, these joist scraped away the light work on the exterior of the cars, crushed in the panels on the sides and knocked the scats about. The passengers were tossed about in the aisles and on the floor. The women were frightened by the joiting of the cars and the noise of the breaking woodwork.

A rush for the doors was made by the men, who forgot that it would mean almost certain

the breaking woodwork.

A rush for the doors was made by the men, who forgot that it would mean almost certain death to jump from the train moving at the rate it was then going.

When the engine was overturned neither Bogart nor Hailick had time to jump. The projecting tumbers which had frightened the passengers pushed down the roof of the cab on his head, pinned him to the end of the boiler and crushed him to death. He was found on his side of the cab, Hailick, the firman, had evidently stepped to the space between the engine and the lender when the crash came.

tween the engine and the tender when the crash came.

He was buried beneath the coal that was disloded by the overturning of the engine and partial overturning of the tender. Both of them were instantly killed. The engine lay at an angle of 60 degrees to the track.

The three cars came to a stop with a jolt that sent the passengers flying.

None of them left the track, and as soon as the men and women were able to disentangle themselves they set out to help the engineer and freman.

The conductor of the wrecked train was bewitt Davis. The baggage master was Thomas Daly. News of the acordent was telegraphed to Jersey City, and the engine of the freight train was ordered to go buck as soon as he reached the inection station at the west end of the tunnel leading from Jersey City.

As soon as the news of the accident reached the inection station at the west end of the tunnel leading from Jersey City.

As soon as the news of the accident reached the officers of the read, they made up a special train in the Jersey City station.

This consisted of an engine and one car, and

Train in the Jersey City station.

This consisted of an engine and one car, and in it a Sergeani and lifteen policemen, four doctors, and a quantity of surgical bandages and implements were sent to the wreck.

Begart, the engineer, had been in the employ of the company for many years. He was married, and his widow and six children live in Paterson. Madrid, Dec. 22.—A small band of men carrying a republican flag assembled to-day at Novelda, province of Alicante, and when called upon to disperse by the gendarmes refused to do so. They were again ordered to disperse, and upon their second refusal the gendarmes are the car, and that a man who had seen the brake beam fall and had run ahead to

warn the passenger train, which he knew to be due, had not time enough to wave his inniern before the pilot struck the first stick of timber. The accident happened ear the Borgen county cross cut silon, and the watchman there thing until after the damage had been the bridge near which the accident har a new one, and work on it was comple-ctober.

## ENGINE LEAVES THE TRACK.

Ran Two Hundred Feet Over the Ties Be fore It Stopped. A locomotive of the New York Central Railroad, while backing down from the yard at Melrose to the Grand Central Station at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, left the track as it

was crossing the bridge over the Harlem River, and ran about 200 feet over the ties before it and the asset of the stopped.

The south-bound track was blocked for about two nours, while the engine was being replaced on the rails. The damage was limited to the breaking of a number of ties.

#### CAT ON AN ELECTRIC LIGHT POLE A Lot of Trouble Cansed to Cops Before It Was Got Down.

A black cat caused a lot of trouble yesterday morning to the Police Department and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The cat was found at the top of an electric light pole in front of 97 Avenue A at 5 o'clock, when Policeman Stephenson of the Fifth street station passed along.

The cat mewed and crawied along the wires when the policeman tried to coax it down from its perch twenty-five feet above the sidewalk. All kinds of meat falled to bring the cat away from the network of wires in which it was installed. Several hundred people gathered to look at the cat. Policeman Stephenson sent to

stalled. Several hundred people gathered to look at the cat. Policeman Stephenson sent to the station house for reinforcements. Sergeant Shire and four policemen went to his aid. All their tactics were in vain. The cat refused to come down from the top of the polic.

Some one suggested that a ladder be procured from the fire company in Fifth street. The firemen were told of the cat's predicament and were asked to carry a ladder to the soot and rescue the cat. They refused, saying they were not paid to turn out their apparatus to rescue cats. They were paid only to put out fires. They referred their callers to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This hint was taken.

An agent of the society hurried to the scane. He saw the cat and appreciated its dangerous position. He tried to climb the pole, but could not. He then hurried around in scarch of a ladder. It was learned that the cat was named Jimmie and belonged to Henry Heintz, who keeps an oyster saloon at 09 Avenue A. The cat had been on the pole since 9 o'clock Sunday night. At about that hour Mr. Heintz went down to the cellar of his house to get some pickles. The cat, which was in the cellar, got scared and ran out. Some mongred dogs gathered around him and chased him half way up the noic. Then some children, armed with snowballs, which they threw at him, accelerated his ascent to the top of the pole.

The cat was finally got from its perch with the aid of a ladder.

## Jons L. la the Poor Debtors' Court.

Boston, Dec. 22. John L. Sullivan was in the or Debtors' Court to-day on a florist's bill of \$318, on which judgment has been obtained The items in the bill dated from June 19, 1893. to Dec. 9, 1894. The first was for four button to Dec. 9, 1894. The first was for four button-hole bouquets, but nearly all the others were for funeral designs, ranging in cost from \$25 to \$100. The but had been allowed by the court, and a deputy sheriff received a writ of attach-ment. John L. lived at 23 Folsom street. Rox-bury, but the efficer could not find that he had anything, so he attached a chip, which fulfils the legal requirements.

The exchamnoon was examined as to the amount of money he had made and how he spectit, and the case was postponed until Jan 1; spentit, and the case was postponed until Jan. 1:

First-class Table d'Hote 75 Cents With wine \$1.00. The Warwick, Broadway and 40th st.

## CHICAGO'S ELEVATOR SUIT.

## Judge Tuley Decides That the Elevators Are Mere Warehouses.

CRICAGO, Dec. 22.-The bill for an injunction brought against the Central Elevator Company by Attorney-General Moloney to restrain the company from dealing in grain was decided this morning by Judge Tuley against the elevator people. The Court holds that by dealing in grain, or mixing its own holdings of grain with that stored within it in its capacity as an elevator company, the Central Company ex-ceeded the legal scope of its charter.

This is practically a test case and is part of the fight being waged on elevator companies by the Board of Trade, although the latter is not a party to the case so far as is shown by the court records. The decision sustains the contention that the elevator men are warehouse men only. The Court allows the defendants a few months to arrange their business before putting the injunction into effect.

The elevator concerns which will be affected by the granting of this injunction are: A. C. Davis & Co., Central Elevator Company, George A. Scaverns, South Chicago Elevator Company, Armour Elevator Company, Charles Counsel-man, Nebraska City Packing Company, Chicago Elevator Company, and Edson Keith.

### MRS. HASKELL BURNED TO DEATH.

Relative of the Vanderbilts-Her Body Will Be Braught to New York. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22,-C. W. Haskell, Superintendent of the mine at Grub Guich, in Madera county, arrived in this city yesterday with the body of his wife, who was burned to death on last Thursday night. The body will be placed in a vault here, preparatory to sending it to New York city for hurial

The deceased woman was the daughter of Dr. Livingston of New York and a relative of the Vanderbilts and Kissams. She was married five years ago in Denver to Mr. Haskell, who is is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Mr. Haskell was severely burned in attempting to smother the fire in his wife's clothing. She had placed a candle on a box, and got upon another box to get some food to prepare luncheon. The bottom of her clothing touched the candle, and in a moment her dress was in a blaze. She died twenty-four hours

### CHRISTMAS GIFTS ASTRAY.

Horses Wandering About with a \$1,000 Worth in the Wagon Behind Them, Mr. VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 22,-The police ound late to-night a wagon containing nearly a thousand dollars' worth of Christmas pres ents at Tenth avenue and Second street. The horses were wandering about without a driver. The wagon lamp was broken, and the horses were almost overcome with rold. The wagon belonged to the Rankin Delivery Company of

New York city. The delivery book that was found in the wagon showed that a considerable sum of money had been collected for James McCreery & Co. and other New York firms. The police have no clue to show whether the man abandoned his wagon or met foul play. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals took possession of the horses and wagon...

## SHOT HIM TIED TO A STAKE.

A Louisiana Mob Kills a Negre Boy Who Confessed Murder. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—The negro boy, Jerry Burk, who murdered Mrs. Foe and her mother. Mrs. Kavanagh, near Clio, was killed to-day by a mob of twenty lynchers. They found him in the woods where he had been hiding ever since the murder. He was tied to a stake, and the mob opened fire on him, riddling him with

bullets Burk confessed the murders. He entered the house, he declared, because he was cold, and said he had no intention of committing murder. The sight of money excited him, and he then

#### murdered the two women and fled. A PASTEUR PATIENT DEAD. He Is Robert J. Henry, One of Eight Boys

Bitten by a Dog in Maryland. Word was received in this city yesterday that Robert J. Henry of Waverly, Md., one of the eight Baltimore county boys bitten on Dec. 1 by mad dog, had died on Monday of hydro phobia. The boy, who was 8 years old, was sent to the Pasteur Institute, arriving here on Dec. 4. and for two weeks was treated by inoculations, undergoing the full course of treatment. He was badly bitten about the face. Hereturned home on Dec. 18, his two weeks' treatment having been finished.

Dr. Paul Gibler, director of the Pasteur Institute, started for Maryland yesterday to investigate the boy's death.

# FIRE AT ELMIRA REFORMATORY,

The State Loses About \$45,000-None of the Convicts Burt. ELMIRA, N.Y., Dec. 22.-The F. H. Mills Manufacturing Company of the New York State reformatory was burned out to-night. The flames destroyed two large brick buildings belonging destroyed two large orick buildings belonging to the State, which were occupied by the Mills company as mainfacturers of plumbers supplies and furniture.

The loss will approximate \$90,000, nearly one-half on State property, uninsured. The convicts had been locked in their cells for the night before the fire was discovered. It is thought that the fire was due to spontaneous combustion.

HORSE KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

Driver Was Asleep When This Happened Frank Marchano, a peddler, of 184 Third avenue, fell asleep on his wagon while coming home last evening along the Southern Boule-ward from the annexed district.

At Boston Road the horse got on the trolley tracks and was struck by a car.

The horse was killed, the wagon demolished, and Marchano was pitched into the snow. John Grady, the motorman, was arrested, but he was released when Marchano told his story.

## THE UNDERGROUND TROLLEY

Will Be Used On the Fourth Avenue and After a conference that lasted two days, during which the estimates and plans of the company's engineer were considered, the directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company authorized President Vreeland yesterday afternoon to execute contracts for the equipment of the Fourth and Sixth avenue lines with the underground trolley system. Work will begin as early as possible in the spring, and it is hoped that it will be finished before the end of next year.

Adding 160,000 Men to the French Army Loxbox, Dec. 22.- The Standard will to-morow publish a despatch from Paris saying that the Cabinet has decided to introduce a bill in the Chamber of Deputies providing for the addition of a battalion to each of the infantry regiments, and increasing the war footing of the army by 160,000 men.

#### MAYFIELD, Ky., Dec. 22.- Part of the mob that lynched Jim Stone yesterday morning attacked Thomas Chambers, colored, in his

of Sioux Indians from Crow Creek Agency, with house last night and fired one hundred shots into it with rifles, but Chambers escaped. This so enraged the mob that they set fire to Chambers's house, which was burned with three adjoining buildings. The mob has warned about a dozen other negroes to leave town. Four Men Killed ta a Holler Explosion.

NEW OBLEANS, Dec. 22. The bodge of the wmill of D. Stein, at the junction of Hayous Darbonne and Corney, in Union Parish, expleded to-day, instantly sitting Henry Mason, Abe Fleids, Rad Bass, Abe Fleids, Jr., and break-ing Sidney Nutch's leg and wounding several others, all colored. The boiler had just been filled with water.

# ADJUSTER HARRIS CAUGHT.

INDICTED FOR ARSON DONE AT

SIEDE & CO.'S FUR STORE, Insurance Companies Paid \$190,000 Lesses

After the Fire in the Store-Marris, Who Had an Interest in the Business, Fled When Investigation Got Hot. The District Attorney was notified yesterday of the arrest at Monmouth, O., of Joseph L. Harris, who was indicted here by the Grand

Siede & Co.'s fur store, at 14 West Fourteenth street, in 1893. Harris was a fire insurance adjuster and furrier. He lived in handsome style with his wife and three children at 833 President street, Brooklyn. He was supposed to be interested in

Jury on July 25, 1895, for arson in the third de-

gree, the specific charge being that he set fire to

the firm of Siede & Co. The fire was early on the morning of July 4, 1893. The building was damaged only \$1,000. but the contents were rained by smoke and water. Harris negotiated the settlement with the fire insurance companies, there being forty-seven companies interested, and the firm of

Siede & Co. received the sum of \$191,270.62. Harris said at the time that he had lent Siede Co. \$50,000, and that this was his reason for being interested in the insurance settlement. During the adjustment of the loss the adjusters discovered personal accounts of Harris and Siede, which showed that each had drawn equal amounts from the business for expenses. The

firm's cash book was missing.

There was a great deal of trouble pending the adjustment and subsequent settling of the loss. At the suggestion of the adjusters, an appraiser was selected. His services were unsatisfactory, and finally I. T. Muench was called to act as appraiser for the insurance companies. A man named Cohen of 78 Greene street acted for Siede and Harris. Harris was willing to leave the settlement to either Cohen or Muench. Either would be sat-

Harris was willing to leave the settlement to either Cohen or Muench. Either would be satisfactory, he said. Previous to this he was ready to settle for \$140,000. The appraisers, Muench and Cohen, awarded \$191,270.02. This was accepted and passed on by as umpire, and this was what caused the adjusters to become suspicious of the origin of the fire.

It was this first hat led to the inquiries that resulted in the arrests of so many firebugs. Zucker, who is now on trial for arson, was a friend of Harris.

On June 11, 1895, Harris left Brooklyn with his family, intending to spend the summer at Bay Shore. He never returned to the Brooklyn house, for some one had informed him, it is believed, that he was being watched by detectives in the employ of the insurance companies.

The following month he was indicted, the complaint being that he had employed a man to set fire to Slede & Co.'s store for the purpose of getting a share of the insurance money. A warrant was issued, but he could not be found, the was traced to Toronto and then to Boston, where he was last heard from six months ago.

On behalf of the insurance companies Cardoza & Nathan offered a reward of \$2,500 for his arrest and conviction. It was supposed that he had gone to Europe, and two detectives in the employ of the insurance companies went across the ocean to trace him. The detectives returned, and went West working on the case.

Assistant District Attorney Battle believes that the arrest of Harris will reveal the histories of several fires in this city. He believes Harris will make a confession when brough there if he has not already done so to the police of Monmonth.

This was intimated also in a despatch received last night by Capt. O'Brien of the Central

This was intimated also in a despatch received In a was intimated also in a despatch received last hight by Capt. O'Brien of the Central Office police squad. When Capt, O'Brien asked the Western authorities over the wire if Harris had confessed the answer came back:

"Harris don't entirely confess. Says others are equally gollty, and that he can clear himself. Had only three minutes to get out of town. Could have turned State's evidence. His wife is in Toronto.

town. Could have turned State's evidence. His wife is in Toronto.

"A. B. HALLIDAY, Chief of Police,"
Detective McNaught of the District Attorney's office will start for the West to-day armed with extradition papers to bring Harris back to New York.

Later Capt. O'Brien received another despatch from the Chief of Police of Monmouth as follows:
"Harris west, under the name of W. C. La. lows:
"Harris went under the name of W. C. Lagrace. The shirt he were at the time of his arrest was stamped with the name A. S. Sedder. He said he never would have been arrested if he had kept out of the fur business."

# CABLE CAR UPSEIS MILK WAGON.

Nine Cans of Milk Spilled and One Hundred and Twenty Milk Bottles Broken. The Broadway cable car tracks were blocked for about twenty minutes last night by an overturned milk truck belonging to the Cortlandt Dairy Company of 194 Concord street, Brooklyn, The driver, Adolph Kochlin, tried

There is quite an incline on Fulton street leading up to the Broadway tracks, and while the two horses were struggling with the heavily loaded truck, a Lexington avenue car came rapidly along on the down track, striking the rear end of the truck, tumbling the vehicle

The driver and horses escaped unburt and the wagon suffered no material damage, but of the thirty-nine cases of bottled milk and nine cans of milk on the truck 120 bottles were broken, while the contents of the cans were nearly all splited. Beyond the smashing of its headlight the car was uninjured.

to cross the track at Fulton street.

Fire in a Trolley Express Car. Trolley car 4 of the National Express Company in Brooklyn caught fire from an overheated stove yesterday morning at Driggs ave nue and South Ninth street. John Roberts and Edward Loveday, respectively motorman and conductor, after a vain attempt to put out the blaze, summoned the Fire Department. Almost the entire car was in flames when the firemen arrived. The car was damaged to the extent of \$100 and the freight \$200. The freight was

mostly Christmas packages. Merriman's Bequest to the Government. RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 22,-Surrogate Petty has ordered the remainder of the legacy of \$120,000 willed by William W. Merriman to the United States Government paid over to-day. Merriman, who lived in Manor, L. I., had been a

Merriman, who lived in Manor, L. L. had been a school teacher for many years. He made sev-eral wills in his lifetime. Bequests were made from time to time to schoolgir a to whom he had taken a fancy. When he died it was found that his last will gave his chitre estate to the Gov-ernment. Efforts were made by relatives to break the will, but it was finally adjudged to be valid. Another Member of the Goss Pamily Killed, New ORDEANS, Dec. 22.-This morning Watter Goss, son of Dr. J. J. Goss, shot Shepherd Frierson in Amite City. A warrant was sworn out against him and placed in the hands out against hen and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff McMichael. McMichael went at once to Dr. Goss's house, expecting to find Walter there, and became involved with his father. Dr. Goss drew his revolver and McMichael fired, killing him. Dr. Gots killed Dr. Varnado at Osyka some time ago, His brother, Dr. A. H. Goss, was also mixed up in several shooting affrays, and was finally killed this summer by a man named Hyde.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.- The body of Kate Field arrived to-day from Honolulu. The fo-Field arrived to-day from Honolulu, The for-neral services will be held in Trinity Episcopal Church at 2 o'clock on Sunday afterhoon. The body will then be take: to Odd Fellows' Cemetery and cremated. The askes will be sent East for interment. The Press Club, the Wine Growers' Association, the Woman's Press Association, and other organizations will pay special honors to her memory.

#### Sloux Indians Demand \$200,000. CHAMBERTAIN, S. D., Dec. 22,-A delegation

White Ghost, their head chief, as Chairman, White traces, their need cases, as Chairman, left here yesterday for Washington to collect a bill of about \$200,000 from the Government. Last March the tribe sent a dun to Washington by telegraph. This not having been heeded the Indian ducided to interview the Indian Burea. officials personally.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 22.-Charlie Jones. colored, was shot and then strung up to a tree colored was shot and then strong up to a tree limb at Woodstock, Als., at midnight last night by a m b. Yesterday Jones attempted to as-sault the daughter of a well-known critizen. He said he tried to take the girl's school lunck from her.